By DAVESPORT & BORYNS.

THE HIGHLAND TARTAN. Dear to each Highland soldier's heart The Tartan of his clan. Symbol of glory and of pride. To every Highland man. Whether he dwell 'mid Athole's hills. Or where the winding Tay, By Birnam's glens and forests fair,

To ocean wends its way: Or nearer to the northern star, Where shows the mountain crown Ard towering over silver lakes, Stern peaks of granite frown.

In every country, far or near, The Tartan plaid is greeted still With homage all its own. Still to the Pibroch's stirring strains On many a foreign shore, The Highland clans press nobly on To victory, as of yore. True to traditions of the past, True to their ancient fame, May Caledonia's children add Fresh glories to her name.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD. A Horses's Instinct.

Chambers' Journal. Here is an illustration of the natural instinct of the horse when guided by his sense of smell. One of our men had bought the skin of a lion which had recently died, and as the circus was just leaving the town he threw it on the driver's seat of one of the vans, to have it tanned at the next town. The horse in that van was a very quiet one that had been in the circus for years. Nevertheless, the animal immediately showed signs of tear, which increased in spite of all endeavors to pacify him. Then, breaking loose from restraint, he kicked and reared and plunged about in the wildest manner until he had broken the harness and escaped. Various conjectures might be made as to the masner in which the horse's fears were aroused; but I think it probable that all these creatures which are liable to become the prey of carnivorous beasts have been endowed by nature with an instinct which enables them to distinguish their foes from other animals.

The Mustang of Australia.

The mustang of the American Continent has its counterpart in the "brumbie" of Australia, large herds of which exist in the interior part of Queensland and New South Wales. These animals are so numerous that they have often been destroyed and boiled down for the sake of their tallow and hides; and in some of the newly-settled districts they swarm in such numbers that the squatters have to protect themselves and the pasturage against their inroads. Brumbie-stalking is a recognized pastime, the destruction of wild horses being as necessary as the destruction of kangaroos or rabbits. The sport of capturing and taming thase animals, has attracted a good many adventurous spirits, who adopt the tactics somewhat similar to those adopted by the inhabitants of Mexico and South America. The hardiness and strength and size of these brumbics are remarkable, and when trained they are of considerable value. Their progeny, when crossed with European horses, possess excellent qualities. It is recorded that in one year no less than 7,000 wild horses have been shot on a single station in New South

Wales. Parsnips. Parsnips make a very fine growth in most portions of the Northern States, as their leaves afford considerable shade, while their roots extend a long distance into the ground. In fact the roots are entirely covered, and are so long that they will reach moisture if it is within a reasonable reach of the sarface of the ground. The yield of the -crop is very large, and the labor required to cultivate it is not very great. The roots afford desirable food to most kinds of animals, especially to milch cows. They are sweet, and on this account they are relished by young cattle. They are, however, difficult to keep. They contain so much water that they freeze easily. Exposed to the sun and wind they become almost as dry as hay. Freezing does not injure them. In fact, it improves their taste by converting part of the starch into sugar. But parsnips that have been frozen decay very readily, or send out sprouts that absorb the substace of the roots. But with all these objections parsnips afford excellent stock food late in the fall or early in the spring.

Adulteration of Food.

Council Biuffs Nonpariel.
Some remarkable revelations concerning the adulteration of tood are made in the annual report, just published, of the inspector of vinegar for the city of Boston. The total amount of the liquor sold and used in Boston each year under the name of vinegar is estimated at 3,000,000 gallons. Of this the inspector declares, less than one-tenth is pure apple juice, the rest being a villainous decoction of molasses, glucose, acetic acid, s ur ale, lager beer, distillery slops, etc. godade from yout half the lowest possible cost of pule cider vinegar. Nor is this all, nor even the worst view of the case. Sich substances as oil of vitriel and other mineral acids are brought into requisition. One cent's worth of sulphuric soid is sufficient for the manufacture of four gallons of vinegar, and when disguised by other ingredients its presence cannot be detected by taste alone. Much of this wretched stuff, it is believed, has been sold in the Boston market as "Pure Apple Vinegar." Fifteen hundred barrels of it in a single cargo were seized by the officers, and lifty barrels more were captured in a warehouse and shipped back to the former owners. The extent to which this illegal and inhuman on the face of it.

ousiness is carried on is shown by the fact that the wholesale price of vinegar in Boston averages nine cents per gallon, much of it being sold as low as six cents, while the genuine article can not be manufactured for less than about twelve and one half cents per gallon. It is only natural that the inspector, in concluding his report, should attribute the high death-rate of the city largely to the consumption of these deleterious compounds.

Hard Wheat - A Question for Iowa.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel. The flour manufactured in Minneapolis, and other milling centres in Minnesota, has attained a reputation in the Eastern'markets which gives it a quotation in advance of other manufacturers. The cause of this excellence is found in the fact that the wheat used is of a very hard quality known as Fife. While the berry will not yield as much per acre as the soft varieties, the millmen having the advantage in the matter of freight on the manufactured article, are enabled to pay a higher market price for the grain, and to dispose of it at a high price in the East. There are a number of mills on the western boundary of Wisconsin, in close proximity to extensive agricultural regions, that will not grind bushel of Wisconsin wheat for the reason that it is of the soft variety, preferring to send buyers into Minnesota to procure the grain of that State. Of late years the farmers of Minnesota have been inclined to raise soft wheat, and the consequence has been that the Minneapolis and other high grade mills have been buying largely in Dakota and out on the Northern Pacific, while the soft grain grown in the older settled portions of the State is being shipped n bulk to the Eastern market and threatens to rob Minnesota of her well merited reputation for raising wheat. The milling business of Minnesota is the leading industry of the State, and as it prospers or suffers, so all other industries must be affected. That the milling interests must suffer severely, if the farmers forsake the bard and raise only the soft varieties of wheat, is an undeniable fact. There is no good reason why Wisconsin should not share with Minnesota in the matter of a high grade of flour, but such a state cannot be brought about if her farmers persist in raising the soft variety of grain. The time has come for a united effort, and through agitation of this matter, not only on the part of the farmers and millers, but all who have any interest in the welfare and prosperity of the State. Wisconsin is equally favored with Minnesota and Dakota, with climate and soil necessary to preduce the hard wheat. The question then is, shall we adopt the old Fife wheat and gain a position in the van of wheat and flour producing States, or keep a place in the ranks of States producing the soft wheat

mills all over our State. Fuel for the Fature.

only, thereby depreciating the value of

our farms and their products, and the

The past winter has been a serious lesson on the question of fuel. It is or New York. A meeting of European probable many will provide in the future before the closing in of winter for a good supply of coal. We thought the same twenty-five years ago. A new generation, or a new population, in a iew years will either not recollect or know anything of the sufferings of the winter of 1880-81. So no sufficient supply can be relied on by laying in stores early in the fall. The only safe and certain provision which can be made is the cultivation of groves. This is reliable, cheap, and valuable in many respects. It is an always present, increasing storehouse of fuel: but as a windbrake it ameliorates the climate, retards the drifting snows, protects the stock from the storms, and adds beauty to the landscape. While Iowa has been greatly blessed and enriched by its artificial groves, yet in comparison to its value no branch of improvement has been so much neglected as forestry. Very soon trimmings and thinnings will supply large amounts of fuel, and by planting valuable timber trees the groves will be worth ten times as much per acre as the cultivated lands.

Farmers should not only put out groves around their houses, barns and orchards, but all of their waste land should be occupied by forest trees. Where timber has been cut off along bluff banks or steep hillsides, or ain ravines, trees will grow luxuriantly, if only set out and fertilized with rich mulching, ot which every farmer has loads of it go to waste. We have been talking groves to our readers for the past ten years, but the past winter has clinched our arguments. It is dow seen that times not only may, but do come, when the comfort, if not the life of the family, depends upon having a reserve of timber for fuel close at hand where it can be had when teams cannot get off the farm and when the radroads are blockaded for months. The par winter has been no worse than the old est settlers of Iowa have frequently seed But it has created more trouble an suffering the past winter from the fact that we have a larger population, and that they are more generly spread out on the wide prairies. Besides, twentyfive years ago they did not rely on railroads for supplies for the reason that there were no railroads to rely on. But after what has been seen and experienced the past winter, any one neglecting the preparation of a grove for fuel, will have but little regard for his own interests, or the comfort of his family and stock. And now is the time to com-

Why is the earth like a blackboard? Because the children of men multiply

mence in this matter.

The Kings vs. The People.

The attitude of the Socialists in Eu rope seems likely to produce a royal and imperial combination against them. By Socialists is meant, of course, the Communist of France, the Carbonari of Italy, the organized agrarians of Germany, the Nihilists of Russia, and the affiliated societies all over the world, which go by the general name of Internationlists, and which, after a long season of comparative quiet, are again active and aggressive. It will not be the first time that the pational authorities of Europe have joined their forces for a similar purpose. The popular spirit aroused for the reformed religion by Luther caused a league of Catholic sovereigns to be formed against his followers, and not a century ago all European nations combined to subdue the refractory French Republicans, who, maddened by long years of oppression, beheaded their sovereign, and were guilty of many eccentric crimes in the name of liberty. The wars which resulted devastated Europe, and ended with France crushed under the nailed heel of royal conquerors, and the exile of Napoleon to the Island of St. Helena. It has not been a very uncommon thing in history for one sovereign to ask the aid of another to crush out a growing and troublesome spirit of aggression among his subjects. One of the most recent and notable examples of this was the aid furnished to Austria

Russia to subdue the rebellious Hungarians, an offense never forgotten by the latter nation. When all the rulers of Europe were Kings, and the proceedings of Governments more arbitrary, the extradition of escaped regicides was not so difficult. Then the crimes were tewer, and summary methods ot dealing with them generally obtained. Now, there are constitutional Governments everywhere, and inconvenient theories regarding personal liberty. France is a Republic with extreme views in respect to the rights of the individual. Spain is a constitutional monarchy. So is Italy. England prides herself on being an asylum for political refugees, and the little Republic of Switzerland has been for generations the inviolable refuge of those whose heads were in danger in their own countries. A school at Zurich, frequented by Russian youth of both sexes, was a hot-bed of Nihilism a dozen years ago, and since that time the country has never been free from French, Russian and Italian Internation alists, who have plotted there at their leisure, and even held conventions, at which the wildest doctrines were propagated with the most perfect im-

punity.

which shall differentiate regicide from ordinary political offenses, and the univorsal agreement of Europe on the new code is greatly desired. Unless this is done. Russia will pursue future conspirators as uselessly as she pursued Hartmann, and Alexander III. will be Let me, then, pray my feaders to rein as great danger as his father from member that small beginnings in not a countries. plots formed in Geneva, Paris, London | few instances have big endings, and this rulers would not have the meaning it would have had one hundred years ago. Then it would have meant the destruction of personal liberty; now it means its restriction simply. Then there was not a Liberal Government in Europe except England, which was by no means the England of to-day. Now there is not a European country without its Constitution and its popular lawmaking body, except Russia and Turkey. Several Republics would naturally p, rticipate in such a conference. If properly managed it should have good results in regulating the tendency to political crime, which manifests itself with a bitternes, ferocity and disregard for human life scarcely paralleled during the Thirty Years' War, the French Revolution, or the early part of the present century, brutalized by the spirit of Napoleonic conquest. We live in an era that should make the pessi-

New canons of crime are wanted,

Cheerfulness of Old Age.

nist happy.

You don't feel the horizon pressing you too closely. You have space in which to stretch yourself. Little will do, if your mind is healthy. Nor is the outlook, in fact, so much shorter. All you have had of life is so much saved out of the fire. You were never sure of it till you had lived it. You never could count certainly on a day ahead at any time, however early in your life. And you are in no worse condition now. The possible time before you is much less doubtless; but you hope for the best; you look for the best. There is better, doubtless; but you know what I mean. The consent of wise and good folk, free from morbid and transient moods, has concluded that long life is a blessing. It cannot be the greatest, or it would not be denied to so many. It may be a kindly-permitted illusion that it is a blessing at all; but it is well the illusion is permitted, if it be one. And as for averages, we disregard all such calculations in our own case. You fancy yourself to be such an exceptional being that you look (most look) for exceptional length of life, too. I have marked this decidedly in men who, in fact, are wiser than men in general.

Besides that, the short lookout contents; that we can enjoy the golden and brown Autumn leaves without intruding thoughts of the bleak, wet Winter boughs; besides the fact, too, that transcience sometimes adds a singular enjoyment as well as a beauty which is all its own; the healthy mind lives in a pervading atmosphere rather than a defined conviction that the end is not so near after all, and cheerfully calculates on a good long time yet. A little since, talking with a dear friend who has been

lifted high, my friend Brown said something implying that they both must soon bid the beloved work and the beautiful surroundings farewell. "Not at all," said the energetic and healthful pillar of the State, "I look forward, please God, for another twenty years." And Brown was corrected. For even after the twenty years the pillar of the State would only be 74; and wherefore count on an abridgment of honor and usefulness? Brown was six months the younger; but by being overworked and worried he had got into the way of mistily thinking that about three or four years would see the last of him. And, indeed, there are those who early in September feel as though the Winter were upon them; and who at thirty-five talked of themselves as old. But this is wrong as well as depressing. Some

annot help it. John Foster was a great man; but his ways of thinking on most matters were essentially morbid. Never more so than in the grievous fashion in which he anticipated needlessly soon the W.nter which he specially dreaded. "I have seen a fearful sight to-day," he once said; "I have seen a buttercup." He could not enjoy the present greenness and warmth for intrusive fears of the coming cold and desolation. He was wrong, far wrong. You don't blame bim; you pity him. But, body and mind, he never knew brisk health. There are a great many thoughts which it is quite fit that we resolutely put way. A mischievous mortal, desiring to overcloud the blink of sunshine in which others are rejoicing, does not need to tell them anything that is not true. You remember Mr. Croaker and his frequent sentiment: "Heaven send we all be as well this day six months!' Then a shadow would fall upon the faces of the middle-age tolk; as when a meddling idiot asks them what they are to make of their boys. Those things are thought of quite otten enough, be sure, without the idiot's inopportune interference.

What Is a Cold?

Popular Science Monthly for April. To enjoy life, one must be in good health; and to remain free from disease is the desire of all. Yet there are some ailments which do not interfere very much with the pleasures of life, and therefore are not dreaded in consequence-nay, more, they are frequently treated with neglect, although in many instances they are the precursors of more serious disorders, which may in not a few cases have a fatal termination! How often, to the usual greetings which one friend exchanges with another, is the reply given, "Very well, thank you, except a little cold." A little cold, and yet how significant this may be! In how many cases do we find a "little cold" resemble a little seed, which may sooner or later develop into a mighty tree! A little cold neglect may, and frequently does, prove itself to be a thing not to be trifled with. especially where disease exists. Let

at all. It is rather a heat, if I may so express myself, that is, it is a form of fever, but, of course, of a very mild wpe when it is uncomplicated by other tiseases. It is certainly in the majority of instances due to the effects of cold playing upon some portion of the body, and reacting on the mucous membrane through the intervention of the nervous apparatus. What is called a cold, then, is in reality a fever; and, though in the majority of instances it is of such a trivial nature as to necessitate few precautions being taken during its attack, yet in some cases it runs a most acute course, and may be followed by great prostration. Even when the premonitory symptoms of a cold are developing themselves, when, for example, what a medical man calls a rigor, or, as it is popularly designated, a shivering is felt, when we would naturally suppose that the animal temperature is below par, it is at that very moment higher than the normal, thus showing the onset of fever.

Duration of Russiau Rule. The death of Alexander II, after a eign of twenty six years and eleven days, calls to mind the singular fact that Russian Czars and Czarinas, notwithstanding the ever present danger of assassination, remain in power, as a rule, longer than any other European rulers. Ivan the Great, the first ruler of Russia who assumed the title of autoerat, ascended the throne in 1462, and Alexander III, is his twenty-fourth successor, making the average length of reigns over seventeen years. Peter the Great reigned for forty-three years, as did Ivan the Great, and Ivan the Terrible was actually Czar for all the Russias for over half a century. There are only three European sovereigns who have been in power more than twentysix years-Victoria, of England, who ascended the throne June 20th, 1837; Francis Joseph, who was proclaimed Emperor of Austria December 2, 1848, and William III, King of the Netheaands, who succeeded to the throne March 17, 1849.

present, and the boys were mean and would not introduce him. He finally acquaintance. "Well," remarked he,

Oh! when at dawn the children wake, And patter up and down the states, The flowers and leaves a glory take, The rosy light a splendor shares, That never more these eyes would see, If my sweet ones were gone from me. And when at eve they watch and wait

To fold me in their arms so white, My burdens, whether small or great, Are charmed away by calm delight: And shutting out the world I live The purest moments earth can give. CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Saturday Review.

The Funny Little Kiwi-Kiwi

In a little compartment of the ostrichhouse resided the principal object of our visit, that quaintest and most uncanny of birds, the Apteryx or Kiwi-Kiwi, which was long thought by naturalists to be a mythical creature. It never comes out at all but at night, and even then, on this occasion, it had perceived our approach and taken up its usual place of concealment among the straw. It is round a little nondescript with a long curved beak, no tail, the merest rudiment of wings, which are not visible through the plumage, and large, powerful feet, with which it kicks in a very formidable manner, while it can, by striking them on the ground, make a tremendous noise quite disproportionate to its size. It lives chiefly on worms, and having its nostrils set at the very tip of the beak can pry them out in its nocturnal rambles without the aid of eves. Having discovered the whereabouts of a worm, it is said to entice them to the surface by stamping on the ground; we cannot youch for this as a fact, and must confess that if we were a worm we should be anything but allured by such a burglarious clatter overhead.

The most curious circumstance, perhaps, about the Apteryx is its egg, which is nearly as large as the parent bird, and If she is "lency," she is just the reverse is one-fourth of its weight. Several have been laid in the gardens of the society by the present specimen, thus setting at rest all doubt upon the subject. It is a native of New-Zealand, where it is now becoming very rare.

Carious Works of Art. At the recent Southboro' session the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture, Prof. E. S. Morse gave the folphant, the horse and the dog in other lines of animal life. Ants are constructed with the "back" bone in front. on the opposite side are put together upside down, as we might think. Their only, not for breathing. Their bite is edges of wounds and cuts. Ants' heads are presented to the cut surface, which bodies are cut off, leaving a whole row of them to hold the flesh. They are cheaper than sticking plaster in some

As an illustration of their ingenuity and intelligence, it was stated that they of considerable depth and width and use the tunnels for transporting supplies. doxical, and affirm that it is not a cold | They dig wells twenty feet deep and a foot in diameter for drinking water. The harvesting ants plant seeds on farms, which they cultivate with great skill and reatness, keeping every weed down and harvesting the grain, curing and storing it safely in weather-proof cavities in the soil. They also organize into divisions with commanders, each individual doing a certain kind of work. Some ants are smart enough for engineers, while others only know enough to do as they are told. They can count and make correct estimates of the magnitude of an undertaking, as proved by

Eight chrysolides (often called the eggs of ants), were placed in a path where ants travel. A single individual found them and undertook to remove them to their home. Several were carried by the single ant patiently enough, but when twenty chrysolides were placed in the heap, another ant was found engaged in the work. The pile was increased at intervals till eighty ants engaged in the undertaking, show ing that workers were detailed according to the demands of the cases. Ants' gattles sometimes last many days, in one case seven weeks, the victors finally taking the stores and removing them to their own houses. Their wars are quite as justifiable as those of men, when the object-pillage-is the same.

They have the power, too, of know-ing members of their own communities even after six months absence. Strangers are always driven off or killed. They are very help ul to each other, and show sympathy in case of accident or sickness. Some families of ants build arched roads covered by an arch of clay or mortar tor protection against enemies, and show great skill in the work, which is under the supervision of trained engineers, who order a rebuilding if the work is not perfect. Some kinds of ants keep cows, build cow-yards and milk their cows regularly, and don't throw milk stools at them either to make them "give down," but pat and srroke their backs very tenderly. course these cows are the plant aphides so familiar to all farmers and gardners.

The Locomotive Engineers.

Unquestionably the bravest men in America are those who stand upon the toot-boards of locomotives which draw the fast express trains. But few persons are aware of it, but on the leading He was an entire stranger to the girls | railways, where connections must be made, if posaible, only engineers known to be brave and daring are given enplucked up courage and, stepping up to gines on express trains; and as soon as a young lady, requested the pleasure of an engineer shows the least timidity her company for the next dance. She about running last, he a taken from his looked at him in surprise, and informed | engine and given one on a freight train him that she had not the pleasure of his to run. Two such cases have occurred recently on the Indianapolis roads. 'you don't take any more chances than Railroad officials state that the first sign that an engineer is becoming timid is

that he will be five to ten minutes late, possibly a half hour, for some days or nights in succession. He is then called to an account, and unless his reasons are convincing, another engineer is given his engine to run for a few times, and should he bring the train in promptly on time, the first named engineer gets a freight train engine to run until he braces up. It is stated, however, that after an engineer allows his timidity to get a fair hold, he seldom so far overcomes it as to have the braver. to step on to an express train engine and run at the speed necessary to make the time. Quite recently, an engineer on one of the roads running west from here got an impression that an accident was to har pen to him, and one night, when running a fast express, he constantly lost time. At the first station where the train stopped, the conductor berated him for running so slow. The engineer actually shed tears, and owned that his fears had overcome him, and that Le dare not run fast; and at his own request, an engineer of a freight train stood at which meeting point was given the train to run through that night, the conductor telegraphing the trainmaster asking that the request be granted. The timid engineer has since run a freight engine on the road.

Family Slang.

Quite a lot of new slang has been opened up for trade. This is nearly altogether family slang for the use of ladies (?) and if they wish to be abreast of the times they will take out their pencils and tablets and note down the specimens. "Catouche" is a very new word, and means nice, sweet, pleasant, Coffee, for instance, may be catouche; so may John Henry or Eliza Jane. When a girl is "flick," she is knowing. of knowing. If you wish to convey to your heart's idol the idea that you adore transcendant beauty, just tell her she is "oppressive." "A Johny-boy" is a new variety of genus homo who knows how to dance like an angel-supposing that angels would so far forget themselves as to dance-who wears good clothes, and who is an ideot in every other respect. The feminine equivalent lowing curious particulars about ants: of the "Johny-boy" is generally called The ant belongs to a family of insects the "Evangeline." If you disapprove such as wasps, bees, hornets, but is the of a place or person, or a party, you superior of them all, as are the ele- may either refer to it as a "snid," or "gummy," or "toppy." Excessive admiration wrecks itself upon expression in such words as "balmy," "harand the heart and other internal organs | monious," "gullitive." "Guilitive" seems to mean a great many things. It is a sort of non committal word, which mouth is for biting and swallowing food can be used to fill a sentence or express doubtful opinion. Young ladies who so determined and lasting that they are | desire to secure "fellows" should post used in some countries for confining the themselves; young ladies who desire to secure husbands should do the opposite. what seems "catouche" in another "felthey grasp with the nippers, when their low's" "girl" seems "snido" in your sister or acknowledged sweetheart.

Church Collections.

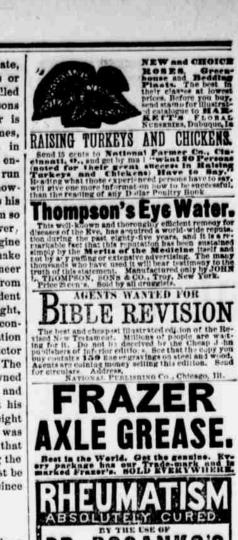
A congregation, which has about 400 communicants, had taken up a collecwhich the treasurer was about to sometimes exeavate tunnels under rivers | count. The editor of the Christian Giver thought he would like to see just how the collection was made up, and asked the privilege of counting and classifying it. The following table

Number	Value	
of places.	of each.	Tota
45	1 cent	
8	2 cents	
5	3 cents	
35	5 cents	1
7	3 cents 5 cents 10 cents	
3	25 cents	******
		-
50		84

This was about one cent to each person present and two cents average for each giver. . More than half gave nothing. Apropos thereof, we add the following; "At a large gospel meeting in Cooper Institute, recently, Mr. Sawyer announced that a collection would be taken to assist several poor and suffering families, and asked that each would aid according to his ability and the pressing need of the case. A general movement was made for purses and pocketbooks. In a front seat sat a man whose whole appearance bespoke comfortable circumstances. He got his purse open and as a half dollar pushed itself to the front he took it out and laid it in his hand. Next a quarter came out and was laid beside the half. Then a dime looked out and was passed to the company of its superiors. At last the long looked-for cent appeared. It was picked out and placed between the lips until the other coins were replaced in the purse and the purse in the pocket, then it was held in the fingers until the basket came and carried it off to relieve the suffering families. Perhaps that cent represents the value of the treasure said up above by the one who be-

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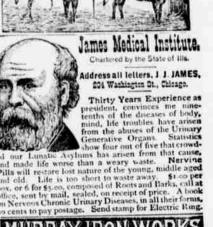




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